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### CASTING THEIR FIRST VOTES.

For whom will the young men, casting their first ballots for a President this year, actually vote? Will they keep up the family political tradition, or under the inspiration of the independent thinking and sense of personal responsibility for social conditions now parts of our national spirit, choose the party and the leader their natures and intelligence direct? We believe that more young men will think for themselves and vote according to their own consciences this year than ever before. Such refusal to be bound by paternal prejudice and class sentiment and local feeling is the natural result of the spread of education and the growth of the idea that men who merely vote party labels and do not assert a personal viewpoint fail in public duty. Young America is impatient of outside control and feels amply able to judge of candidates for himself.

Undoubtedly many young men will be attracted by the fire, energy, rose-colored promises and general youthful exuberance of Roosevelt. He stirs things up, seems a "good sport," preaches all the allurements of immediate millenniums and swift change. To the less educated young man in cities or on the farm his bronchobusting, big game hunting, Teddy personality will make magnetic appeal. To another group of serious, idealistic social reformers, on fire to better the conditions of their fellowmen and women, the promise of social justice and the uplift will wave like the white plume of Navarre. They will want what he declares for, yet will not perceive how vague and illusive are the methods proposed for seizing many desirable things.

A perceptible fraction of the new vote will go to the Socialists. They appeal to the radical youth of education and to the laborer and mechanic whose ears have been filled with the class propaganda. We are just reaping the first crop of college-trained Socialists and the first generation of uneducated men who have been constantly under the red banner. Many youthful idealists will vote for Debs because they think he alone stands as a protest.

Woodrow Wilson will make a peculiar appeal to the college man, the sane, steady boy who likes frankness, directness, who has learned that the tariff is the main issue and is eager to vote for some one who has a definite plan for reducing duties that mean high prices. They will understand him and be satisfied to trust him. If much of youth is radical and impulsive, there is still the element of almost stand-pat conservatism. Conscious of their own ignorance, they will want a sure, steady hand to take up the responsibility. For these and all practical, intelligent young business men, Wilson will make a much stronger appeal than the disturbing, upturning Roosevelt.

For Taft—no young men are going to vote for Taft.

### IGNORING PLAIN FACTS.

The recent utterances of President Taft and his campaign managers are both remarkable and disingenuous. Many of the keenest observers of political conditions hesitate to consider seriously the President's optimistic declaration relative to the favorable prospect of his re-election. To them it seems incredible that he should find ground for even a faint hope. The wage-earner and the consumer are also amazed at the evident belief of the President and the Republican campaign leaders that the American workmen can still be deluded by the catchwords and buncombe of former campaigns and by the time-worn expedient of predicting commercial and industrial disaster in the event of Democratic success. The President and his advisers, consciously or unconsciously, do not take into account the political intelligence of the American electorate and the recent disclosures relative to existing industrial and trade conditions. Present-day tendencies, as well as past facts, in our financial and industrial history are also plainly ignored.

By way of illustration, President Taft, in company with Chairman Hilles and Secretary Reynolds, of the Republican National Committee, is constantly declaring that if the Democratic party is successful, a panic is inevitable, together with a period of industrial stagnation similar to that which followed the crisis of 1893. In direct contradiction of these statements we find business and industry at the present time to be unusually active and all forecasters asserting that existing conditions are only an earnest of even greater prosperity. By far the most significant aspect of the situation, however, is that merchants, bankers and manufacturers generally concede the election of Governor Wil-

son and recognize that his efforts will be at once directed towards a reduction of the present customs duties. Manifestly, if the forebodings of disaster which are so assiduously circulated by the Republican leaders had any foundation in fact, business conditions, instead of being favorable, would be marked by uncertainty and lack of confidence.

President Taft is also constantly referring to the panic of 1893 and attributing its cause to the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. But every one knows that this panic was precipitated more than a year before the tariff legislation of the second administration of President Cleveland went into effect. It is also generally conceded that the industrial and financial breakdown in 1893 was primarily due to Republican currency legislation and was precipitated by the wild extravagance of President Harrison's administration. Furthermore, the panic of 1907 occurred under the Dingley protective tariff. If the reasoning of President Taft, therefore, is sound, and the panic of 1893 was due to a Democratic low tariff, the financial crash of five years ago must have been caused by the high tariff system. The President technically evades the responsibility for this panic by saying that it occurred over a year before he entered upon his administration. But practically in the same breath he asserts that the iniquitous Payne-Aldrich tariff law made very few changes in the Dingley act. As a consequence, customs duties of his own administration are, according to his own statement, almost identical with those prevailing in 1907, and we must, therefore, be conducting business and industry under the same conditions as in 1907, when the panic occurred. President Taft, therefore, refutes his own utterances and condemns his own interpretation of the causes of the panic of 1893. But, as a matter of fact, we know that the panic of 1907 was brought about by an over-expansion of credit and by speculation and that its evils were accentuated by our defective national banking system.

The same tactics are characteristic of the Republican leaders in their argument relative to the benefits of the protective tariff to the wage-earner. The workmen are told that Republican tariff legislation has increased wages, improved the standard of living of the working classes and has protected them against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. When we examine the facts we find as a result of official inquiry that our existing industrial conditions are deplorable and that they are rapidly breeding unrest and revolutionary propaganda. In the textile industries, the chief beneficiaries of the Republican high tariff, wages are not sufficient to maintain an independent form of family life. The average annual income of wage-earners in other protected industries ranges between \$500 and \$600. In all branches of manufacturing and mining, American workmen are being displaced by cheap labor from Southern and Eastern Europe. Moreover, President Taft's own Tariff Board's reports show that the margin of protection afforded by the tariff is not in favor of the wage-earner, but of the manufacturer and the jobber.

Then we have the assertion of President Taft that the tariff does not increase the cost of living. The old and discredited quantity theory of money is invoked as a buttress to this argument, together with obviously erroneous comparisons of prices here and abroad. Probably the most flagrant and unprecedented bit of equivocation and statistical juggling which has ever been put forward in a political campaign is also used in this connection in the statement that the protective tariff costs the American people only \$2.46 per capita annually. This figure is secured by dividing the customs duties paid each year by the total population in the country. As a matter of fact, the protective system prevents the importation of commodities, and the domestic price is raised by the American manufacturer to the extent of the duty levied. Only those articles enter the country which cannot be produced here. Indirectly, the consumer is taxed on practically everything he purchases or uses, and the amount paid in duties annually per capita is a mere bagatelle. It about represents what the Payne-Aldrich law will cost the average man if he purchase a suit of clothes or an overcoat this winter.

There are but a few illustrations of the Republican methods of campaigning and of their crafty defense of the protective tariff system. Fortunately, their arguments are so obviously unsound as to deceive no one. The equivocation used, however, is painfully apparent, and it is to be regretted that the sanction of the President should be given to such apparent technicalities and to such manifest evasions.

### THE TEN MOST FAMOUS AMERICANS.

Who are the ten most famous Americans? An assistant secretary of the United States Treasury is said to be busily engaged in compiling a list of ten Americans of unquestionable fame, with the intention of having their portraits placed on the several denominations of paper money. At first the task seems easy. The average man can compile in his mind a list of names that would be wholly satisfactory to him, but the difficult matter is to secure a list that will meet with general concurrence. Who are the ten Americans who are most famous, and whose fame few will dispute? The answer to that inquiry involves exacting and delicate search, indeed, such an answer may be had.

The difficulties of the quest appear

when it is remembered that there is "only one great American concerning whose fame there is national unanimity," to borrow the phrase of the Christian Science Monitor. He, of course, is George Washington. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that three-fourths of the people in the nation would name Abraham Lincoln next. The division of sentiment and opinion over the personnel of the list would increase rapidly after Washington had been selected, if the selection were confined to positive characters in our national life. The nation is young, its events that have made men famous are comparatively recent, and these factors prevent the dispassionate consideration of men and the elimination of prejudice.

The assistant secretary has an unsolvable problem. Hardly any man can frame a list of ten that his neighbor would agree to. There is always irreconcilable division of opinion as to whether statesmen should give way to scientists and inventors, or whether military heroes should give way to pioneers of commerce. The National Hall of Fame in the Capitol at Washington testifies eloquently to the inability of the American people to cast aside differences and weigh men in the scale of permanent and real fame.

### TURKISH DISMEMBERMENT.

The notification of the powers to Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro and their assurance to the Porte that whether or not there is a trial of armed conclusions between the concert and Turkey, no more territory shall be taken from the latter "for the present," directs interested attention to the decline of the Turkish power in Europe and the shrinkage of the territory of the Sultan since 1833, when the Ottoman throned at the gates of Vienna. Earlier Austria-Hungary was largely composed of areas swept piecemeal from under the Turkish sway, and the process of disintegration by detachment and erection of new rule has gone on steadily during later times, especially during the last century.

In 1829 the yielding up of Greece was forced, and Serbian autonomy was compelled the year after. In 1844 the Ionian Islands were lost to Turkey; 1878 saw the attainment of Serbian, Roumanian and Montenegrin independence, and 1886 witnessed the same as respects Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. For years Crete has been only a nominal Turkish possession, and last but not least, Austria-Hungary transformed her police authority over Bosnia and Herzegovina into physical union with the dual monarchy by formal annexation.

It is true that Turkey still retains 62,744 square miles of territory in the great Southeastern European Peninsula, yet that is a fact solely by grace of the jealousies of the powers of one another. But for these jealousies, which have enabled successive Sultans to play the major Christian nations as pawns in a game of cross-purposes over the issue of driving the "unspeakable Turk" from Europe, the remnant of the empire that spread out from Constantinople after its capture by Mohammed II. in 1453 would long since have gone the way of past despotisms of the whole, and that way it must and will inevitably go.

Of the 6,000,000 of population of the Turkey in Europe of to-day, only about one-third are Turks, a racial internal factor incessantly making for further disintegration. In addition, however, and more significant, are the saving words, "for the present," in the notification and the assurance of the powers above referred to. They are recognition of the inevitable, qualified by commitment to delay thereof until such time only as they can harmonize upon a program of partition that will best subserve their own respective interests, policies and purposes in the nearer East. The question with them is not one of zeal for conserving the territorial integrity of Turkey, but one of preventing destruction that will give any single power or combination of powers an advantage over the other single or combined interests and aims.

### A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW.

Samuel Friedman, a New York business man, was asked lately why he abandoned the Republican party and why he intended to vote for Wilson. He declared that he found it to his advantage and to the advantage of the middle class business man to support for President "a man whose views and plans are in accord with business principles which will enable the middle class business men to stand their ground." The Republican party, through its high tariff, he testifies, enabled the trusts to develop and enables the trusts to hold in their grip the tradesmen and do with them whatever they please.

Further, Mr. Friedman says:

"I have lived in error until now. I believed that the Republican party would be the cause of prosperity. Yes, it has been the cause of prosperity for the trusts who live on the ruins of tens of thousands of small dealers. By having Woodrow Wilson as President, the general prosperity for the great mass of tradesmen will be restored. The reduction of the tariff will compel the trusts to supply the wants of the small dealers and enable the small dealers to get along without the trusts."

That Mr. Friedman has stated conditions accurately, any small business man can attest; that he has stated the situation that will be created if Wilson is elected, no intelligent man of any party can deny. Reduce the tariff and free the slaves of Big Business.

In Boston they are calling Wood "Joe the Glassblower."

### On the Spur of the Moment.

By Roy K. Moulton.

**Satisfied.**  
I'm glad I ain't runnin' to be the president, Beku. I stole a horse once. And no one cares a cent.

My past they're not muckrakin'. The public can go hang. I smoked a cigarette once. And no one cares a cent.

I used to play the banjo. And no one seems to care. They've not dug up this scandal. And chased it to its lair.

So long as I ain't running. No probars are about. And there are things about me. They never will find out.

Let others seek the office. I'll stay up on the shelf; The details of my dizzy past I'll keep right to myself.

**A Placiditorial Adventure.**  
Two young gentlemen who live near Hickeyville when they are at home, have just had a very thrilling experience, and in fact, of which Baron Munchausen might have been proud if it had happened to him. They were fishing from a canoe in Hardwood Lake when one of them felt a tug on the line. It felt like one of the steam tugs, such as infest the Chicago River, but it was not, it was only a muskellunge, but it pulled so hard that it pulled the canoe from one end of the lake to the other nineteen times. The boys had a hard time hanging on to the pole and they experienced all of the delights of motor-boating. Their average speed, according to innocent bystanders who watched from the shore, was about 15 knots per hour. While tearing down the lake on the twentieth lap dragging the canoe and the two frightened boys behind it, the muskellunge forgot to turn and dashed head foremost up the bank. His speed was so great that he slid about a quarter of a mile down the road, dragging the canoe behind him. Several farmers came with shotguns and killed the muskellunge. There are various estimates as to his weight, but it was not ascertained as there are no hay scales in that vicinity.

**Caught On the Fly.**  
Booker T. has decided to remain silent during this political campaign which is one of the very best ways for anybody who isn't running for anything to remain.

One idea of nothing to get excited about is the discovery by a traveler that ice is much cheaper in Greenland than in the United States at this time of the year.

A Michigan woman was arrested because she wanted to kiss a railroad brakeman. As a penalty the court ought to make her do it.

There was a time when the office sought the man, but that was away back when people rode high-wheeled bicycles and played croquet.

One campaign manager says he doesn't know how to treat the southern delegates. The way to treat any southern delegate is to ask him what he will have.

Another problem in some quarters is the high cost of high balls.

There seems to be as many varieties of progressives as of pickles.

But it is doubtful if the franchise would change the outlook generally for a lady who has a wart on her nose.

The co-eds in an eastern university say they are not going to flirt any more. Probably, however, they will flirt just as much.

When a man tosses his hat into the ring nowadays he needs to have his initials in it to be sure to get it back.

A faunal scientist says the bull moose has a very even temper. Mad all the time.

A photographer who can't make a homely woman look beautiful might just as well get a job on the section gang or driving a hack.

The Colonel is about the best advertisement the dental profession ever had.

Bring up a child in the way he should go and when it is old he will make up for lost time and marry a chorus girl.

Anybody can get along without money until he is thirty and then he is used to it.

Do not take the teeth out and polish them during a banquet. This is not done in the best circles.

Do not carry the teeth in the tail pocket of your dress suit, for you are liable to sit down on them and be severely bitten.

When you have to sneeze or cough so away by yourself in a dark corner and hold your hand over your mouth. You can never tell what will happen.

If the teeth click when you talk, oil them frequently, for noisy teeth often disturb the neighbors, and there is enough to keep them awake at night without that. Do not carry the toothbrush in the upper vest pocket, for if you do people will know that you have not had your teeth very long.

**Need More Farmers.**  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir.—In the investigations made by various persons as to the cause of the high cost of living, no one seems to have solved the situation, but from

**Voice of the People**

**Abbe Martin**

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**Queries & Answers**

### WHEN A BUREAU IS ESTABLISHED WHERE WOMEN MAY HIRE PROFESSIONAL ESCORTS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1912, by John T. McCutcheon.)



The Manager of the Bureau—'Say, Bill, get on a dress suit, reverse your cuffs, and then go down and take this lady to the theater.'



Bill—'Gee, I wonder what's all this muck about, anyway. It's the worst opera I ever saw.'



'Say, Miss, you ought to see the vaudeville show over at the Grand Hotel. It's the best I ever saw.'



And then the opera proceeded without any more conversational accompaniments from Bill.

such investigations as I have been able to make, the following occurs to me to be the true cause of the present high prices:

The population of the United States has increased tremendously, and the greatest increase has been in the cities. Taking the city of 100,000 population and over during the past ten years, there has been an increase of 35 per cent, while farm products of all kinds, including fruits, cereals, beef, pork, etc., have increased only 2 per cent.

This shows that farm products, as compared with population, have decreased 33 per cent—in other words, the products of the farm are only 2 per cent greater than they were ten years ago, and the population of the cities is 35 per cent; so no provision has been made to supply these persons. So long as this condition prevails, foodstuffs will be necessarily high, as the demand is greater than the supply. If this condition prevails for another ten years, the prices of farm products will be alarming. From one viewpoint, the situation might become serious in event that stagnation occurs in our manufacturing and industrial institutions, resulting in labor being unemployed, and prices remaining as now or higher, untold suffering would necessarily result.

In my judgment, conditions will not be corrected until more people till the soil.

True, the extravagances of the average citizen make it cost more to live. But it takes more to satisfy. Yet this cost is to be placed to the necessities of life; the later prices are fixed by supply and demand.

**L. O. HADEN.**

**Palmyra.**

**At Armageddon.**  
He stands at Armageddon. All his backbones are bent. On his knees he bows to the victor. He's the only President Who ever had the nerve to say 'Exactly what he meant.'

He stands at Armageddon. Observe his fulsome count: Wiser far than Washington. More strenuous than Grant. And as for Lincoln, don't you know. There'd have been some rough old sledding. If Abe and Theodore had met Just out from Armageddon?

He stands at Armageddon. And they dared to rouse his ire; The Archbishops and Peers, and even 'Dear Maria.' Were handed back that ugly word. His favorite term of war. Their case is sad. There'll be some wars a-shedding. If they should meet on some side street. This man from Armageddon. **J. B. H.**

**Smoky Ordinary.**

**Querries & Answers**

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Folk's term expired March 4, 1893, and he left the White House the day before. Taylor was sworn in March 5, and for the interval David R. Atchison, President pro tem. of the Senate, was acting. Taylor died July 9, 1890, and Fillmore was sworn in July 10. Rufus King, the President pro tem. of the Senate, was President for the interval.

**Tennysen.**  
Please state for me the date of the death of Alfred Tennysen.

**MARY THOMAS.**  
October 6, 1892.

**Ceelys.**  
Can you tell me where "Ceelys," an old home of the Carrys, was?

**D. F. C.**  
On the north bank of the James, four miles from Hampton, and now partly in the boundaries of Newport News.

**The Betty Thomas Case.**  
Can you tell me where I may get the story of the "Betty Thomas Case"? What amount was involved?

**R. A. WATTS.**  
We know no publication except the brief of the attorneys for the Thomas estate, a pamphlet of some sixty pages. You may find a copy of this in the State Law Library or possibly get one from Messrs. W. G. Williams, Esq., of this city, who was of counsel in the case.

About \$225,300.

**Andrew J. Dunn**

**MURDER VICTIM**

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the pastor of the Presbyterian Church there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kelley, of Harborton, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Albertine French, and Stanley Doughty Ames Tuesday evening, October 22, at Harborton M. E. Church, South.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Kellar have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Beach, to C. Wellington Outten, of Onancock. The marriage will take place October 22 at the Craddockville M. E. Church, South.

A number of vessels have been imported this week loading sweet potatoes for the canning factories at Urbann and the Northern Neck.

Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Shipley and daughter, Miss Louise, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Maxon, of Parkley, are in attendance at the Union of Young People's Work, in session in Washington. Mr. Shipley will make an address before the conference.

The Philomathean Literary Society of the Parkley High School has been reorganized with the following officers: Miss Neel Scott, president; Merce Clark, vice-president; Annie Mason, secretary; Mary L. Quinby, treasurer.

Miss Julia Cunningham, of Pamphlet, has accepted the position of a teacher of music in the Chincoteague High School.

A Citizens' School League has been organized at Wachapreague, with forty-three members. The officers are Professor H. S. Coffey, president; E. I. Scarborough, vice-president; Mrs. F. F. Fosse, secretary; Les James, treasurer; Miss Mary Kellar, critic.

In comparing the school figures of 1901 and 1912 it is found that the amount of salaries paid to Accomack teachers in 1901 was \$21,851.07; in 1912 \$45,351.70. Value of schools and equipment in 1901, \$15,100; 1912, \$120,550. Number of children doing high school work then, 29; now, 662.

The delegates present at the recent State convention, Daughters of the American Revolution, were as follows: Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, of Roanoke; Mrs. L. W. Teackle Quinby, and Miss Bertie Lee Waples, Onancock; Mrs. R. Duke, of A. Allwonder, Charlesville; Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, Mrs. P. L. Conquest, Mrs. M. A. Chowder, Richmond; Miss Bessie Cleaton, Danville; Mrs. W. L. Smoot, Mrs. T. C. Quick, Urbanna; Mrs. H. L. Duffy, Fall Church; Mrs. Charles A. Wash, Portsmouth; Mrs. E. W. Finch, Mrs. A. S. Davis, Petersburg; Mrs. R. L. Payne, Mrs. J. A. Speight, Norfolk; Mrs. S. H. Sayre, Hampton; Mrs. R. T. McNeal, V. Schrit, Mrs. Churchill, Roanoke; Mrs. Stuart Jamieson, Mrs. W. A. Smoot, Alexandria; Mrs. F. F. Farrow, Mrs. H. C. Gravelly, Martinsville; Mrs. J. H. Powell, Wytheville; Mrs. W. A. Land, Blackstone.

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